WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

WE publish to-day such dispatches as have been reseived, bad as is the news they bring. We do not be- reason of any legal or constitutional provision covering things upon which the blockade is put, and we trust lieve in keeping such motters back, since they must be arms has reference to their employment as means of de may stay put, we mean specially patent medicines and known, sooner or later.

We have few remarks to make. Our desire is to be perfectly candid with our readers, and to hold nothing given the news in its worst phase, we would say in ad- lic policy does not apply, and these arms come simply dition, that although it may be all so, yet the fall of New under the denomination of private property, which shall Orleans is not rendered certain to our minds.

It is known that late yesterday afternoon a dispatch was sent to the press direct from New Orleans, stating This dispatch was not delivered, and of course we would have made no allusion to it but for the fact that the lend, nor sell, so that they may be made useful for the what feelings and with what patience we can muster.

fact. We may hear more before going to press.

a powerful steam ram. It was intended that she should a great many. have ascended the Mississippi to co-operate with Beauyet do, is more than we can say.

men leaving, must be taken with due deduction.

med. We regret to learn that a collision occurred yesterday morning on the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina Railroad, about ten miles below Columbia, between the up-train from Charleston and the downtrain from Columbia, by which some fourteen persons were hurt, among others Gen. Gregg, of South Carolina. One child is reported to have been killed, its head being crushed. The nature of Gen. Gregg's injuries we have not heard, but believe, or at least hope, that they are not serious.

Impressment of Arms.

rently conflicting views or courses of policy in reference | bad in it as appears so conspicuously to others. to the collection for public use of public or private arms in the hands of citizens of North Carolina.

made, both doing injustice, however unintentional, to considered as coming under the classification of "idle.'

men, both of whom we regard as personal friends, and at least one gun says :whom we respect as public servants, and both of whom we sincerely believe to be as firmly devoted to the interests of the Confederacy as any men in the country .-We cannot but wish that any apparent antagonism had been explained and done away with, as by a brief connious action between friends and co-laborers been brought about, as it certainly would have been. But we attach most importance to the public aspect of the affair. We can afford—the country can afford, no clashings of any kind. Where there are two ways to do anything, we must think that the easiest way is generally the best.

In order to a full understanding of the whole matter, and of the few remarks we may venture to offer, we

MR. ASHE'S ADVERTISEMENT. TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A T THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT DAVIS, I have private citizens of our State. For that purpose I have een invested with authority to borrow, purchase, or, i Patriots of N. Carolina, our soil is invaded, and though we unless they have arms. Upwards of 20,000 stand of arms are now lying useless in our houses; these arms should be collected and placed in the hands of our noble defenders. None but a craven or disloyal citizen will refuse to complwith this requisition. I will immediately appoint suitable agents to go through every county in the State, empowered to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, impress arms; but all of their muskets, rifles and double-barrel shot guns (good, bad or indifferent) to the sheriffs of the different counties, whom I do hereby authorize to receive and pay for them agreeably to the attached schedule of prices, and draw on me for the amount necessary. to value; other arms and parts of arms according to val-

I have also been requested to purchase old scrap iron, whether cast or wrought, and of all weights, for which I W. S. ASHE. April 3d, 1862.

[GOVERNOR CLARK'S PROCLAMATION.] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. FRECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, April 15, 1862.

To the people of North Carolina: BY AN ADVERTISEMENT in the public papers, signed W. S. Ashe, you are informed that he will appoint and send agents, through every county in the State, to borrow,

hands of private citizens. Any attempt to seize the arms of our citizens is directly

arms of the militia even from execution for debt. But while I notify you that these agents have no lawful authority to seize your private arms and you will be protected in preserving the means of self-defence, I must also enjoin upon you in this emergency, as an act of the highest patriotism and duty, that you should discover to the proper State authorities all public arms, muskets or rifles within your knowledge, and of selling to the State all the arms, the property of individuals, which can be spared. The Colonels of the several regiments of militia will act as agents for the State, and will notify me whenever any such arms are delivered or offered to them-their prompt

and earnest attention is called to the execution of this or-HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex-officio.

All impressment of arms, or indeed of any kind of property, is an invidious exercise of power which may sometimes become necessary: but private property we sometimes become necessary: but private property we sometimes become necessary: but private property we sometimes described Directors: Geo. W. Morde-for the defense of the Mississippi Valley. We held Co-lumbus until we fortified Island No. 10. We held this four hundred yards in the rear, and reckless of the dan-lumbus until we completed our works ger of being shot from behind, crept from tree to tree.

W. S. ASHE.

Per L. H. DeRosser, Sec'y.

To Messrs. Thos. E. Skinner, P. F. Pescud, W. J. Band for several seeks until we completed our works ger of being shot from behind, crept from tree to tree.

know can be taken for public use, though not without which, of course, can be taken, due compensation being made. There is no sanctity about a gun, simply as a that a part of the mortar fleet had passed the Forts, gun. It is only as a weapon of defence that this character and adding that the operators expected soon to leave. attaches to it, and if there be guns to the amount of 20,-000 lying useless, which the owners will neither give, news is all abroad, and this more circuitous dispatch | public defense at a time when the life and existence of purporting to give news about an hour and a half later, the country is threatened, who shall say that those seems to take things for granted that the last direct dis- charged by the people with the defense of their patch does not. All that we can now do is to wait with lives and liberties, have not the right, in the last resort, to take these private arms for public use, or that it is What we candidiv think is, that the Crescent City is not their duty to do so? Other property has over and or was at the latest dates in imminent and deadly peril, over again been seized, in the last resort, by all govern. That she had fallen we do not regard as an ascertained | meats carrying on war-by the United States govern. ment,-by the Confederate government,-by the British The Richmond Enquirer says that dispatches re- government. Arms lying useless, simply held as prop. ceived at the Adjutant General's office in Richmond, erty, are liable to be taken for public use like other prop. state that the new iron-clad Confederate Steamer Loui- erty. We do not know that there are twenty thousand Biana went out for the first time on Monday last. She guns lying useless in the State, but no doubt there are

But the great difficulty seems to turn upon the use of regard, but the people of New Orleans were unwilling to the word "impress." Voluntary action of all kind is part with her at so critical a juncture, and hence the much the most pleasant to our feelings, but reither in Louisiana was detained. What she has done or may peace or war is any government carried on upon the voluntary system. We must pay taxes. We must give Even at the city, General Lovell was prepared to of our means; why not of our arms, where 'they are make a stand, and his sole reliance was not upon the equally necessary to the defense of our liberties? The forts. We think the telegraphers shared the panic which authorities, State or Confederate, come out and appeal pervaded the community and the last hurried words of to the patriotism of the people to bring forward their private arms, to help in fitting out soldiers to fight for the imperilled liberties of the country. What fol lows is what every one might have anticipated. The patriotic, the enthusiastic, those warm in the cause, in whose hands the retention of arms would be safe and desirable, are comparatively stripped, while the lukewarm, the unpatriotic, the disaffected, (and unfortunately there are some such,) retain their arms, to the endangerment of their patriotic neighbours, against whom they may be turned at any time when the advance of an enemy decides the lukewarm or wavering to join with what appears to be the stronger side, or gives to the disaffected a chance to work out their treason. A di-There will occasionally happen things which we re- rect levy by law, according to fixed rules, is certainly gret, and about which, from their nature, we feel in. safer, wiser, more just, and every way preferable to the clined to say as little as possible, believing in the appresent plan, of which all the benefits enure to the unplication to them of the maxim that "the least said the patriotic, while all the sacrifices are made by the patrisoonest mended." Of this nature is a quasi difference otic. Although it is evident that the resort to actual between Maj. Wm. S. Ashe, and Hon. H. T. Clark, impressment was not at all, or very remotely contempla-Governor ex-officio of this State, arising out of appa- ted by Mr. Ashe, we really do not see anything quite so

all the arms now in the hands of private citizens of our This matter has already been so much talked about State. The very idea would carry with it its own con- footless stocking, without a leg." Some obtuse persons through the papers that although, originally, we de-demnation. Every family in the country, especially in signed letting it pass sub silentio, we are convinced that | the country of the Eastern counties, ought to have at | footed. We can't keep people from thinking. We our object in doing so is no longer attainable. We can least one gun. Our social system indicates this fact too hardly, by remaining sllent, restrict its notoriety, while, plainly to admit of contradiction or require proof. It by noticing it, we may possibly say something that may would be wiser policy to give a gun to each family that them not. It is not only the best plan, but even in a have some little effect in counteracting any harm that has not one and cannot get it, then to take in any case selfish point of view it is much the wisest. it might possibly do, or any wrong impression to which the last and only gun from any house. Some fair and just rule of exemption being adopted, then we most cer-While we regret that the phraseology of Mr. Ashe's tainly think that the plan of collecting guns by positive hastily written card was not more carefully attended to, so rule of law is safer and better than that of making apas to deprive it of any offensive appearance and construct peals which tend, by disarming the most patriotic, to tion, we also regret that Governor Clark's counter pro. | eave them at a disadvantage as compared with the least clamation, when it did come out, appeared to bear upon | patriotic. We have not seen Mr. Ashe since the apits face some evidences of passion, which gave opportu- pearance of Governor Clark's proclamation, and but nity to some to say that Gov. " Clark was down upon once for about a minute since his own card was publish-Ashe," and others again to say that Governor "Clark ed. but we know from others that he had no notion of was out against the Confederate Government," neither taking or even knowingly accepting the last gun beof which things do we believe to be true, at the same longing to any family and necessary for its defense .time we feel assured that such expressions have been All beyond this one gun to a family may generally be

We make these remarks partly because we deprecate letter of the 17th inst, already published in the Journal even the appearance of antagonism between two gentle- over the signature of O., speaking of this exemption of the conversation he is said to have had with General our hearth-stones may come to a speedy end.

is I think would by no means be the case, for I know in four rifles, two muskets and two shot guns, besides a repeater and a single pistol. He can spare several guns, and gun each, and I heard two of those men tell an agent a few pointing out real or supposed mistakes of the Confederference it could easily have been, and joint and harmo- of whom I know around me, have only one good doubl ence, and undoubted patriotism, who have done and are the Southern people in their government—to stir up op- pierced by a ball in the breast:

To all this, no doubt, Mr. Ashe would fully agree .--It is to the unqualified use of the word "all" in the first sentence of Mr. Ashe's advertisement, that we refer with regret. We feel confident that the words, as they stand, could not have expressed Mr. Ashe's meaning .- is influenced. think it best to publish together the card issued by Mr. So far as the use of the word "impress" goes, we do Ashe, and the proclamation issued by Governor not see the sense of making such a bugaboo of that .-Things are impressed by nations at war, every-day, when the emergency calls for it. The Confederacy is at war; the whole military and naval establishment of North ndertaken to collect all the arms now in the Lands of | Carolina has been turned over to the Confederate government. It is the Confederacy and not the State that necessary, to impress them. I am satisfied that it will never is carrying on the war. Is it an usurpation then, for be necessary to resort to the use of the last named power. the party charged with the carrying on of the military have men enough to repel the invaders, our men are useless operations of the Confederacy to use the war power of impressment for war purposes? We simply ask the

Our conclusions then are-First, that the language of at least the first sentence of Mr. Ashe's card is unin the meantime let me entreat all true patriots to send in fortunate, and it is equally unfortunate that Gov. Clark should have taken it up by grave proclamation, while the usual channels of intercourse were open between Gov. Clark and Mr. Ashe personally, and between the State from Eastern Kentucky, while it is believed that the For good rifles and muskets, \$13 and \$20 each, according and Confederate governments officially, and everything might have been explained, modified and arranged promptly and satisfactorily without any handle being will pay for the former 14 cents per pound; for the latter, given for misconstruction or misrepresentation, which may do harm, and cannot do good. Of course this will not apply, if Governor Clark did take other means before issuing his 'proclamation, of which we have not heard. Second, that although impressment of anything is an unpleasant necessity, still, under proper regulation, defining what the law will consider "idle" arms able to be spared, it is upon the whole safer and better than to depurchase and if necessary to impress, all arms now in the | pend upon the voluntary call heretofore depended upon. For this we have assigned our reasons. Third, that at variance with the Constitution; and in opposition to the among the arms to be taken one good gun for each famdeclared policy of the Government, which makes it the duty of every citizen to keep and bear arms, and protects the ily ought not to be included. Fourth, that the Convention having turned everything over to the Confederacy, we do not see wherein exists the great usurpation of the war-making and war-carrying-on power in exercising the resulting power of impressing property for

CHATHAM RAILROAD .- At a meeting of the Stockholders of this road, at Yarbrough's Hotel, Raleigh, on the 16th inst., K. P. Battle, Esq., was elected Presi- intended as anything but a temporary position. It was nately refused to go home, and when the regiment went dent, at a salary of \$1,500 per year. The following fortified for no purpose but to keep back the enemy for into battle he dashed not only into the thickest charges. All impressment of arms, or indeed of any kind of gentlemen were appointed Directors : Geo. W. Morde-

that purpose, including arms legally considered " idle.',

THERE are a good many useful and comfortable things at Forts Pillow and Randolph, and we held it longer and bush to bush, until he arrived within fifty yards of compensation. The right to keep and bear arms is cer- of which the war and fine blockede have for the time than we expected. We held it, too, until Beauregard the enemy, and there coolly loaded, fired and brought tainly a constitutional right, founded upon the necessi- being deprived the people of the South, and the want of ty of so doing, as a means of self-defence. But by no which is felt, as is reasonable that it should be felt, but blow. construction of a law can its operation be fairly stretch- not so unreasonably as that for their sake any thought ed to include bounds not covered by its reason. The of sabmission should be entertained. There are other It secomplished far more than was intended or expect- the little hero was hit in his clothing several times, he fence, and defence, in times of invasion, means especially intoxicating beverages, and we don't know which has public defence. As to arms not actually so employed | done the greater amount of harm. They are about or directly contemplated to be so employed, it is evident | equal, but there is at least some fun and sociability in back that does not tend to give information. Having that the reason of the constitutional provision and pub- "the sperits," but none at all in the abominable decoc- Mississippi Valley? Better far to have lost the island bave accordingly been captured by the Federals. Cortions out of which sundry quacks build up collossale fortunes, and out of the fortunes build up "palatial not be taken for public use without compensation, but residences among the aristocracy of the codfish-barrel and the pill-box. We have no doubt of the fact that the effect upon the health of the Scuthern people from the stoppage of these abomidable decections and compounds is already very cheering and beneficial.

As for the blockede on the "sperits" that is self-im posed, or at any rate, it has been brought about very remotely, if at all, by the blockade maintained by th foe, for it must be confessed that every country neighborhood South was beginning to do its part towards illustrating the capacity of the Confederacy to rival Cincinnati or St. Louis in the production of as much and as mean, liquer as the world could afford, but in price the effects of the outside blockade were seen in getting the demestic fot-gut of a day old up to a dollar It is vague, and we give it for what it is worth. It and a half a gallon, while just as certain death could be got " out West " for fifteen or twenty cents.

The world is becoming hom cepathic, for who could afford to cure sick negroes of the chils with quinine at before his first shake was "bruck." Likewise coffee, parched rye to make the pure article sent fresh from move or showed themselves near enough. Richmond mills, is beginning to be used very hou ce pathically also. The spring fashions are also somewhat blockaded, and Flora McFlimsey's last bulletin has not reached these benighted regions, where the only hoops shortly will be war-whoors. This is painful, but it will be some consolation to those who have "nothing to wear," to find that there are others in the same situa-

anywhere, let it be kept for the sick and wounded. Yet and the subdued voices of friends searching for the dead, bly not forget. mint looks green, and julers have been swallowed with out producing much pain. But pshaw! cobblers, slings mint good for when there is nothing to coin

And the gout, there is a great cure for the gout all around, a homeopathic cure for the gout. A cure by very small doses. Similia similibus curantur. Every virtue of abstinence, the thing works all right.

Corns! Who would have corns? Corns are the result of tight shoes-high beeled French boots, and other Mr. Ashe surely could not have dreamed of collecting the cause. We shall wear meccasins, or perhaps what has been felicitously and philosophically described as " a might think we meant by that last remark to go baretrifling privations good-humoredly, as though bearing

Some of our cotemporaries have very naturally doubted the authenticity of a long conversation reported by a correspondent of the Mobile Register and Savannah Beauregard and General Prentiss, when the latter, as a prisoner was brought before the former.

logue took place as is reported. It is not natural I looks too much like a scene cut and dried before hand. or made up afterwards. But there is still something in it, no doubt. We yesterday saw a gentleman who had battle field of Shiloh. left Mobile on last Friday morning. General Prentiss | Turn your thoughts yet a little farther, and count it was at Mobile as a prisoner on parole, within certain you can, the hearts broken, the tears wept, the homes A very intelligent Bladen County correspondent, in a bounds, we suppose. General Prentiss had in Mobile expressed very freely the opinions attributed to him in God that this unholy crusade upon our affections and Beauregard. Prentiss talked about the Confederates "It may be argued that if the exemption is made as I beit r too slow. Ought to have gone on to Washington ropose, that the President's object would be frustrated after the battle of Manessas, and so forth. Perhaps this tany men have two or more, whilst there are others, three | South than this same Prentiss, and his motive in thus days ago that those guns could not be bought, or easily ate authorities, is evidently to weaken the confidence of of every noble trait in human nature. He had fallen yet doing all they can for the good of our Southern Re- position and create discontent. Papers which make a tuss over Prentiss's remarks, or which keep them standing as mottoes, are doing just what he desires to be done .--They are helping him to disseminate the poison of dis content, of doubt and of disaffection, though of course with totally different motives from those by which he

that they occupied shortly after the Battle of Pea

The Louisville, Ky., papers admit that General Bue arrived at the Tennessee River on the Sunday evening Monday. That Buel had brought up all his reserved on Monday, appears to be confirmed by the fact that reinforcements are being drawn from all other points, Fremont being reported as on his way with all the forces Federal forces at New Madrid have abandoned that place and gone round up the Tennesses to reinforce the dupon the scene, and I doubt if its memory will ever Federal forces at New Madrid have abandoned that Federal army in that quarter. .

The Federal troops at Nashville are suffering much from sickness, there being nine thousand unfit for duty. The report that four thousand Kentucky troops had account of Lincoln's proclamation, seems to be pretty well authenticated; the re-capture of Nashville, by our troops, is not, although the Federals are reported to be moving their sick and stores from the city.

Island Number Ten.

The Lynchburg Republican holds the following language in speaking of the surrender of this post. The Republican states correctly the views and expectations A small thing indeed, when the aggregate of a campaign is taken into account :-

From the Lynchburg Republican.

ed, and its work is complete. But, says the croaker, we escaped harm, and now has one of the proudest reputaost so many guns and men. We answer that it was tions that can follow him through life. I wish I had his never expected to get the guts away when they were name to give to the public, but it has escaped my memoplaced there. The less of the gaps was a part of the ry. price we had to pay for holding the position, which it

In connection with or subsequent to the passage of was passed, having reference, we presume, to troops in

the service of the several States: "That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of any companies, squadrons, bat- Major Gilmer, of the Engineers, and a party rode down eries or regiments which have been organized and are now in service under the authority of any of the States of the Confederacy, and which may be tendered by the Governors of said States, with an organization conforming to the act of March sixth, A. D., 1861, to provide were doubtless the prudential considerations which preor the public defence.

WE have a rumor this morning from Fort Macon .-

appears to be pretty certain that the Fort is not taken. prevent the enemy from erecting any batteries near enough to the Fort to be dangerous to it, as he sweens ten dollars an ounce? We know one gnarled old the banks with his guns, and fires on every craft that " puss in " that could swallow his head off at that rate | makes its appearance within range. Also that the enemy had for the time ceased firing, and there was on-

> Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. CORINTH. (Thursday,) April 10, 1862. No reality in the entire range of human experience d and gaze around upon the bloody picture of man- that are likely to be brought against us. mingled with the means of the wounded and their plead-

And now there poor fellows shudder and groan with en under this burden of agony, and pray for death to

As I have already informed you, the theatre of the

while great clots of blood frequently mark the spot where some unforespate soldier has poured out his life's liba-It is hardly probable that any such protracted distion in a torrent. The earth is ploughed up by the wheels of artillery, the hoofs of horses, and the footsteps to my integumentary welfare that I own, including a of men, and the debris of the fight-muskets, canteens, borrowed portmanteau. This makes the third time that caversacks, and useless booty, are visible on every side. Imagination only can fill up these rude outlines of the

> made desolate, the garbs of mourning, and brows of sadness, that follow in the train of such an event, and pray

> sins of a young lad of fifteen, who had fallen in the fight of Monday, were brought to Corinth to be placed manliness upon them, they might have been taken for those of a girl. They seemed to be the shrine and type

reparing to put it in a coffin, the poor bereaved young heart would break. He told us, who stood around, that / appear as though the Federal and Confederate armies again by an affliction more terrible than the first. All he loved in the world but his mother was now gonedie himself. No! he would live to avenge his death, and throwing himself upon the lifeless form, he sobbed and meaned in the agony of his heart. Then, with a of the battle, and crossed the river with his forces that He prayed for his mother—that she might have strength night, and that the whole were engaged in the fight on to bear up under her sorrow; for his sainted brother, and for himself that he might be spared to go through this trial, and avenge the death stroke that had made

We endeavored to draw him away, but instead of vielding to the gentle persuasions, he convulsively threw makes an oil useful for many purposes, and is an admirhis arms around the dead boy, pressed a kiss upon the able substitute for olive oil for table use. It is easy to be obliterated from the mind of any individual by whom

great tears now and then stole down his bronzed face at shall be given up, as the following letter will show: be thought of the affliction and danger consequent upon

heard, has acted like a hero. The majority of them are I could not then reply, as I desired, having received Lieuts. Graham and Moore. Of these one is supported by the second second like a hero. are likewise to be found in the ranks of other States .- | kind tenders. with which the Island was fortified, occupied and de- I have seen some fifteen or twenty of these wounded.— Now, with thanks, I beg leave to decline the noble killed under him. Among others whose conduct fended. The loss of the guns was nothing so enormous. The following incident which I have from a Captain in and patriotic contribution, as it is not desired to deprive the thorough the following incident which I have from a Captain in and patriotic contribution, as it is not desired to deprive the following incident which I have from a Captain in and patriotic contribution, as it is not desired to deprive the following incident which I have from a Captain in and patriotic contribution, as it is not desired to deprive the following incident which I have from a Captain in and patriotic contribution, as it is not desired to deprive the following incident which I have from a Captain in and patriotic contribution, as it is not desired to deprive the following incident which I have from a Captain in and patriotic contribution, as it is not desired to deprive the following incident which I have from a Captain in a captain

Though he had volunteered, the youngster was deem- faithful followers of the Gospel. ed too small to endure the fatigues of the campaign, and But, if the exigencies of the service should require cer who was encouraging his men. The loss of this Island seems to be regarded by croak- it was suggested to the parents that they should procure such a sacrifice, the Government will be glad to avail ers us a great disaster to our arms. But such persons a substitute. This was accordingly done, and the latter themselves of your patriotic offer. do not stop or care to think. Island No. 10 was never took his place in the ranks. The boy, however, obstia short time while we were perfecting our arrangements but always managed to keep far ahead of his compan-

and Johnston made a junction of their two armies, and down his victim at every shot. Several men, seeing his fell upon the enemy at Shiloh with such a powerful critical position, went up to induce him to return; but he." had his paddy up," and obstinately refused to budge. The loss of the Island, therefore, is just nothing at all. Fortunately the enemy made no advance, and though

It is not generally known that we left one hundred was absolutely essential should be held. What is the and fifty of our wounded upon the field, who were too oss of a few guns to the loss of Memphis and the whole dangerously injured to be carried to the rear. These with 500 guns and 10 000 men than to have lost the respondence on the subject has passed between General in-mense advantage which holding the position had given Breckenridge and the Federal commander, and it has been agreed that as we likewise have a considerable ville, Va. number of the Federal wounded, they shall, on their recovery, be exchanged man for man. Our number of the act known as the Conscription Act, the following uninjured prisoners in the enemy's possession is proba-

> bly not more than three hundred I was informed to day by an officer high in command, that had we pursued the Federals to the river brink on Sunday night, we might have bagged thousands more. to within musket shot of them, and describe their confusion to have been immense. They were huddled tolike a covey of partridges, and making their way as best they could on board their transports. The presence of the gunboats and the desire to economise life vented this step, and probably it is as well that no ad-

I am more than ever satisfied that on both days we obtained a victory-on the first a decided physical victory, and on the second a moral one. We have not only captured three or four thousand prisoners, includng a General, a large amount of artillery, fifteen thousand stand of arms, all their transportation wagons, and the telegraph causes the most painful suspense. destroyed a considerable portion of their tents, clothing, and personal effects, but we have demoralized the Federal army, blighted the prestige of invincibility with which they came into the fight, and have caused a concentration of the enemy in tront of us, where if they adwhereof one grain is ground up with two bushels of ly an occasional gun from the Fort when they made any vance at all, they must leave the water courses, and stand upon an equal footing with ourselves. Nothing but the intervention of their diabolical gunboats and the excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, among river Tennessee prevented a complete route, and if they will only afford us an opportunity to try their mettle the Crescent City. This is all we know about affairs then without these adjuncts, they will speedily tearn that but will send particulars as soon as they can be had be more greadly solemn than to stand on a battle Beauregard and his army are a match for all the troops

ig and dead humanity, which the red hand left | The enemy still remain where we put them-upon The sounds of strife have been hushed; the the river bank, and perhaps a small portion of the field. ground no longer trembles under the tramp of legions, Occasionally their reconncitering parties come out two and the air has ceased to vibrate with the rolling of or three miles, but they generally manage to see somemusketry, the thunder of artillery, and the wild shouts thing of John Morgan about that time and leave .of men. Naught disturbs the silence of the spot save Their fight with Morgan and Forrest, referred to in my he noknown this Summer, and unmissed. If there be ice the whispering of the leaves, the carolling of the birds, last letter, taught them a lesson which they will proba-

Among the trophies of the battle I have seen are he excitement of the battle has passed away, and officers and men, who can afford it, are wont to envelope and so forth! What are cobblers good for but to save pefore the bodies over which you may have carelessly their valuable personal identities. They are made of our sales, or slings except to throw pebbles at the tredden a few hours before, you now bend in reverence steel, and completely cover the body from the neck to Northern Goliabe. And mint! What is any sort of and read lessons whose imprint will never leave your the thigh joints, being supported by adjustable bands Onslow counties. His command consisted of the folmory. Hearts brownt with hope and fervor have which pass over the shoulders like suspenders. One of been forever stilled; lips with which you have been wont them, taken from the body of an officer, had a dent in to commune, are parted in death ; eyes that have looked it, made by a minnie bullet, deep enough to embrace the 50 men; a detachment of Capt. Cole's 15 men, Lieut, familiarly into your own, now dim and glassy, are turn- head of your thumb, yet the metal was not pierced, and King commanding; a detachment of Capt. Andrews ed towards the cold sky, and faces are pallid with the the life of the wearer was reserved to be sacrificed to an arble of the grave upon them. The blood still uncharitable bullet in the head. Their weight is on the unstaunched wounds of the living, or has thoroughly inconvenient, and must prove a terrible toes, and between this curative process and the enforced thickened and dried upon their persons, and passing by, drawback to the Yankees when they run. Probably the pitiful glances follow you as if they silently implored the next invention will be a bomb and bullet-proof belmet, assistance which it is not in your power to render .- and possibly a complete personal masked battery. One The ground is cold and wet, yet there they lie, unable of our soldiers put on the shield to which I have refero move, waiting, while minutes seem to drag into hours, red, and allowed another to strike him with an iron bar for the arrival of the comrades who are to remove them | with all his streagth, but it produced no more effect. the effects, now that we are pretty near through with to the hospita's. It is one of those periods of existence, except to bend the bar, than it the blow had been aimed at a solid rock. They are undoubtedly a great inven-

Of other trophies we have an abundance. Fully 9-10ths of our army are now wearing Federal hats and sufficient value to constitute a part of his booty. On overcoats, and look like very aristocratic Yankees, but wee to them if they should show themselves during a fight. They would be killed by our own people without a scruple of deliberation. Needle books, hair oil, pots of preserves and jellies, handkerchiefs, daguerreotypes, upon the battle-field and see its results, long would they letters, watches and Federal money, are floating about on the curious wave of camp life in abundance, and many of our men have added really valuable acquisitions to their heretofore limited stock of luxuries. Much more might have been supplied to the army could it have been been brought away, but this being impossible the plunder was consigned to the inexorable flames. Many perate, lying almost in piles, so that you could step from of the officers' trunks were found packed with the finest Republican as having taken place between General one body to the other. The ground is covered with the of clothes, as if they had come to stay, and expected to limbs of trees and bushes that have been shot away, make a brilliant dash in the streets of some of our cities. How they must have been disappointed!

Speaking of trunks, some appreciative rascal has been unkind enough to relieve me of every article pertaining I have suffered a wholesale landslide of my earthly possessions within the last four months, and I begin to feel very much like Adam when he wore only one suit of clothes. If they have been taken by accident won't somebody send them back? If designedly, will the thief allow his benevolence to stretch sufficiently far to communicate the terms on which he is willing to make an PERSONNE.

The Exemption Bill.

enact. That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for mil- finding it impossible to secure him otherwise, he was f Congress and the Legislatures of the several States and and then up the avenue, Captains Bryan and C State and Confederate Governments allowed by law-all engaged in carrying the mails-all ferrymen on post routes -all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service on low him. Here Capt. Bryant's and Cole's men act erators and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties-all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces, and foundries-all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers—all presidents and profes- Capt., Bryant cheered on his men and acquitted himman threw bimself upon the body, and wept as if his sors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as self valiantly. many as twenty scholars-superintendents of the public the little fellow was an only brother to whom he had bospitals, mastic asymms, and the regular noises and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institu Special Memphis desparches of the 20th instant, to been attached with almost a woman's devotion; that he tions for the deaf and dumb, and blind-in each apothecary the Savannah Republican, state that "late accounts had refused to be seperated from him, and, young as be store now established and doing business, one anotherary was in years, fel! it to be a conscientious duty to lend in good standing, who is a practical druggist-superintend was in years, fell it to be a conscientious duly to lend ents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are had bidden them both "God-speed" on their journey bereby exempted from military service in the armies of the

> Another Company off .-- Another company, numbering 82 men, left this place for Wilmington, about 3 ting himself at their head, his well known noble voice his noble, gentle, generous, lion-hearted little brother. o'clock on Monday last. Before leaving, A. A. McKeth-He became almost frantic in his grief. He wanted to an, Esq, furnished them a sumptuous dinner and preare, Capt Hector McKethan; 1st Lieut. Geo. Sloan; 2nd Lieut. Jos. A. McArthur; 3rd Lieut. Wm. W. voice almost includible from emotion, he tried to pray. McKenzie. The Captain and 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were in the first regiment during its service on the at every breath assuring them that the victory was Peninsula. - Fayetteville Presbyterian.

> > SUNFLOWER SEED OIL .- As this is the season for planting, it may be well, in the general scarcity of oils. to inform farmers and planters that sundower seed cultivate and yields abundant seed.

From the Biblical Recorder, 23d inst. Church Bells not Wanted.

When it was known that the War Department need- treat. I saw two more brothers in the office of the Tishom- ed metal for making cannon, the churches all over the go House, which has been appropriated to hospital Confederacy, tendered their bells. The unanimity with ses. One was wounded in the leg and had undergone which this movement has been made, demonstrates the ding the house and charging on the right, there quit the Federal army and gone home in disgust, on amputation. The other was sitting by the side of the noble patriotism of Southern christians and their settled tracting the enemy and dividing his fire, Serg't rude cot on which his brother lay, and there, for hours, determination to make any sacrifice in order to secree cried out tear down the fence on the right, which he quietly held the mutilated limb, and watched him as our independence. It seems, however, that the govern- done, he leaped the ditch and fence, calling on the he slept, nursing him as tenderly as a woman, while ment does not expect or desire that the church bells to follow, and charged the house on the right. He

RICHMOND, April 15th, 1862. GENTLEMEN: The kind offer of your elegant Church | the Colonel fell, our forces broke on the left and real

rom Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but many no instructions from the Government in regard to such to have been killed-(name not known)-one had

one of the Kentucky regiments, concerning a lad under the Churches of those dear instruments whose sweet of Captain Cole's company, from Guilford, Prival his command, will illustrate the spirit to which I allude. tones have, for ages, called to divine worship those Wm. Latham and James Bayne. The latter charge

With many thanks, gentlemen, I am very respectfully, Your ob't serv't,

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, April 24th, 1862 Col. Crocker and Major Cassidey, of the 93d New York Regiment, and a private of the 5th Wisconsin Regiment captured near Yorktown, arrived here to-day. There is no signs of a battle on the Peninsula, Nothing

urther from Fredericksburg or the Blue Ridge Valley, FROM THE NORTH-LOSS AT FORT-PULARKI-THE CAPTURE OF FORT CRAIG CONTRADICTED-FROM RICHMOND, Va., April 25th, 1862

New York dates to the 21st have been received. The Herald says that the news from Gen. Banks' department reports that the rebels have left Harrisonburg for Gordon A letter from Fortress Monroe says that the whole num

ber of Federals killed in the fight at Lee's Mills was the two, and wounded ninety,

A dispatch from Gen. Hunter, dated Port Royal, April

10th, says that after thirty hours continuous firing, a practicable breach was made in Fort Pulaski, and preparations for storming the Fort were about to commence when the rebel flag was struck. We aptured forty-seven guns, seven thousand shot and shells, and three hundred and sixty prisoners. One of our men was killed; none wour

The capture of Fort Craig by the Confederates is contra-dicted. Later advices say that Col. Canby has obtained a success over the rebels. The Federals had been reinforced and were in pursuit of the rebels. There has been an arrival from Newbern with dates to the 18th inst. Fort Macon has been thoroughly cut off.

being ascertained that the supply of provisions was short, it was thought that no attack would be made on the Fert, but wait to starve them out. Slight expectations prevailed that the rebels would attack Newbern, and fortifications were being built for its protection. RICHMOND, VA., April 25th, 1862. The city is excited to-day by adverse rumors from New Orleans. Nothing official has transpired except that there

was severe fighting at the Forts yesterday. The silence of Nothing from the Peninsula. The expectations of a bat. tle there are diminished. It is reported that the enemy is sending troops up the Rappahannock. MOBILE, ALA, April 25th, 1862 The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excit-

ment was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business completely suspended. All cotton and steamboats nition, etc., bade us good bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city, and this is the last we have from

> From the Raleigh State Journal, April 234 Second N. C. Cavalry .- Fight at Giller's,

After two days and nights spent with the pickets of the 2d Cavalry, many of whom were eye-witnesses of the occurrence, we are enabled to present our readers with the following brief account of the fight at John Gillet's in the lower part of Jones county, between a detachment of the 2d Cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. G. Robbinson Commanding, and a pillaging party of the enemy, which was furnished us by a participant in the fight and most of the facts of which we had corroborated by others :

On Sunday, the 13th instant, Col. Robinson set out n quest of the enemy, who, he learned was perpetrating the most wanton and heartless excesses in Jones and lowing companies and parts of companies : Capt. Br ant, 50 men; Capt. Strange, 50 men; Capt. Turner 13 men, Lt. Allison commanding; a detachment of Capt. Thomas', 52 men; Orderly Sg't Winsted commanding and 4 men of Capt. Hays' company-the entire command consisting of about two hundred and six mea-The expedition started from a point which need not be mentioned, and proceeded in the direction which promised the greatest certainty of meeting with the enemy When or how they came upon his tracks, is a matter of indifference, but those tracks were marked with desolation, and terror, and theft, and robbery. All that was valuable was packed in stolen wagons, which were drawn by stolen horses and hauled away. Ladies' dresses, children's shoes, pins and needles were deemed of the Cavalry hastened, having already learned pretty accurately that the number of the enemy did not exceed two hundred; while by some it was estimated at one hundred and twenty-five.

Before starting, Col. Robinson had secured the ser vices and co-operation of a prudent and reliable guide who is as remarkable for his sound discretion and incor ruptible patiotism as for his unassuming valor and gentlemanly deportment-we allude to Lieut. John Nethercutt, Sheriff of Jones county. It was now late, about midnight-our Cavalry drew near to John Gillet's, and were met by a negro who informed them that the Yankees had his master in irons, and, with his family, had him confined in a room up stairs, and begged them to go to his relief. The enemy's force was known-not superior if equal to our cwn. The plan of the house and the grounds was clearly ascertained from their intelligent guide. The house was situated within a square field, which was enclosed by an ordinary rail fence, parallel with which, along the main road, ran a broad and deep ditch which was considered impassable as far as the avenue leading to the house. This ditch was continued beyond the avenue along the road, but was not regarded as offering any serious obstruction. Around the house and enclosing it from the field was a patent plank fence. The length of the avenue from the main road to the house our notes do not state, and whether it was fifty or one hundred and fifty yards, as told us by Lieut. Nethercutt, we cannot state with certainty.

Col. Robinson now consulted his officers and comnicated his plan of attack. It had been ascertained that a sentinel was posted at the mouth of the avenue, whom it was resolved to capture if possible without shooting him or creating any alarm, but at all events to silence him. Two men were sent forward for this purpose, and shot down. At the report of the gun by which the sentinel was killed, Col. Robinson at the head of his men charged down the road in lines parallel to the squad charging up to the fence in front, and Col. Reinson dashing to the left and calling on his men to river and railroad routes of transportation-telegraphic op- with the u most coolness and bravery, firing into the windows, yard, and wherever a Yankee could be seen. Lieut. Blassingame imitating the bravery of his gallast

At this stage of the action it was announced that the Yankees were running towards the swamp, and Co Robinson ordered the men nearest him (Cole's squad to charge down the road and intercept the fugitives. instantly recalled them. The enemy were now pour a pretty hot fire upon our men in the avenue and road ted to charge. In an instant the Colonel was a among them, cheering and rallying his men, and, put who were willing to die by his side, or with him the glories of a victory. They charged up the avenue and around the house to the left and rear. The Color still cheering on his men and urging them to the attack theirs, swept to the pailings and shot down an enemy-Rushing further on, and still shouting words of ene agement in the ears of all who followed him, he les his revolver at another Yankee, but failed to kill him and who, taking advantage of his position, shot the

brave Colonel, who, with pisto! leveled, and still shot ing "follow me, my men," fell from his horse. Word are unavailing. A braver man than Col. Robinson never fell in battle. When this sad loss fell upon a our troops without a leader followed the senior Cap Strange, from the field, who instantly ordered a

In the meantime, when the Colonel charged around the house from the left, seeing the necessity of sur charged near the house, he looked back for support saw only seven men following him. About this Speaking of boys, there appears to have been hundreds in the fight, and every one from whom I have at Wilmington.

Bell to the Confederate States was duly received by me the house and retreated, when the enemy concentrate the colone left, our forces broke on the left and l their whole fire on the small squad of eight, incl

> around the house with Col. Robinson and killed an on Our loss is one supposed to be killed, and eight nine-some say thirteen or fourteen-wounded. six or eight horses killed or disabled. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but the officer who vis ited Mr. Gillet's house on Monday, in search of Col Robinson, reports that all the rooms in the house except that wherein Mr. Gillet and family were confine were covered with blood and the Yankees were busily occupied all night attending to the wounded.